

RED BLOODED MEN FIGHTERS

They Rule the World

Red blooded men are born leaders in every walk of life and fight intelligently with both brain and muscles. They are always live wires, smiling and full of ginger; keen, alert on their toes and ready for anything that comes their way. Work is a pleasure and they land on top every time.

You will not find a strong successful man or woman trying to plug along with poor health or weak nerves. They know better. They are wise and see to it that their blood has plenty of good fresh iron and their nerves at all times loaded with Phosphates—the nerve food.

A leading doctor says, "Show me a strong, healthy successful man or woman and you can bank on it every time, their bodies are just loaded with Iron and Phosphates." Another prominent physician says, "There is no need of anyone going through life sickly, miserable, played out, fagged and nervous when Phosphated Iron will always put energy and vigor in the body mind and nerves." This same doctor also said, "With the system loaded with Phosphated Iron you can fight life's battle at any stage of the game and be a winner at every turn."

Mr. Run Down man or woman in any stage of life, if you feel all in, your nerves are all shot, and life seems like one continual drag and drudgery from day to day, get next to yourself, wake up, take a brace. Lay in a supply of Phosphated Iron and take a new lease on life. You will once again feel like a live one and face the world with the smile that wins. Are you game?

To insure physicians and their patients receiving the genuine Phosphated Iron, it has been put up in capsules only, so do not allow dealers to give you tablets or pills. Insist on capsules. Hindle's Drug Stores and leading druggists everywhere.—Adv.

LITTLE BENNY'S NOTE BOOK

By LEE PAPE

Pop was taking a bath in the bathroom Sunday afternoon, singing and making all kinds of funny noises like he always does when he is taking a bath, and somebody started to wail for me outside, being Puds Simkins and Leroy Shooter and Sam Cross, and I went down to the front door, saying, Hello, fellows, say, who wants to hear a grade concert free of charge? Then saying they did, and I said, Follo me, its the greatest singer in the world, dont make any noise, anybody. And we all snuck upstairs and stood outside the bathroom door and pop was singing, Tra la la, tra la, la, tis the merry month of May, everybody doing it, doing walt, doing walt, all the angels have big feet, dum ditty dum, dee dum.

Which we fellows started to keep each other from giggling, pop singing, I had a little dog and he looked like you, and he looked like you, and he looked like you, I had a little dog and he looked like you, wat the heck do we care, bumb, bumb, bumb, on the 4th of March I ate some starch, and the undertakers name was yip i ddy i ay.

Which jest then he stopped all of a sudden, saying, Whats that whispering out there. Meaning the audients, still telling each other to stop giggling, and we all quick kept quiet, pop saying, I thart i heard something, O say can you see, wars are you going my pritty maid, over the fents and out, she sed, over the fents on my pritty hed, and if you dont like it, lumpy dumpy dump it, the camels are coming, heerray, heerray.

Which jest then the audients all started to clap as if they thart it was the greatest concert they ever went to, and pop yelled out, Benny, Benny, Ive got something to say to you, you send those hoodlums home and wate jest wars you are.

Ony I didnt hear him on account of me running down stairs like the dickins with the rest of the pudentis.

CHICAGO TO CUT 1,000 OFF PAYROLL

Chicago, Jan. 1.—The most disagreeable task that ever faced the city council, namely, the severance of 1,000 persons from their jobs, was taken up by the aldermen today.

The municipality must retrench to the extent of \$1,000,000 next year, and there was no other way to do it. The city's financial troubles are of ancient standing. Chicago does business under an antiquated charter long outgrown, but repeated efforts to get a new one from the legislature have failed.

You Get Better Cough Syrup by Making it at Home

What's more, you save about \$2 by it. Easily made and costs little.

You'll never really know what a fine cough syrup you can make until you prepare this famous home-made remedy. You not only save \$2 as compared with the ready-made kind, but you will also have a more effective and dependable remedy in every way. It overcomes the usual coughs, throat and chest colds in 24 hours—relieves even whooping cough quickly.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex (60 cents worth) from any good drug store, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Here you have a full pint—a family supply—of the most effective cough syrup that money can buy—at a cost of only 65 cents or less. It never spoils.

The prompt and positive results given by this pleasant tasting cough syrup have caused it to be used in more homes than any other remedy. It quickly loosens a dry, hoarse or tight cough, breaks the inflamed membranes that cause the throat and bronchial tubes, and relief comes almost immediately. Splendid for throat tickle, hoarseness, croup, whooping cough, colds, influenza, croup and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and has been used for generations for throat and chest ailments.

As a substitute for getting your cough syrup from a drug store, you can get it from a family supply, and don't accept anything less. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 12½ Wayne, Ind.

CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES OF STATE COUNCIL DURING FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR

The war record of the year 1917 is not complete, so far as citizens of Connecticut are concerned, without a summary of the part which their own state has played during the days when America was moving swiftly from peace to war and through the first months of the nation's preparation to perform a real service to mankind by throwing its whole weight against the enemy.

Connecticut was the first state in the Union to make an inventory of its resources for war in men and materials. This inventory, known as the military census, was begun three days after the United States broke diplomatic relations with Germany. The Connecticut Home Guard was the first organization of its kind established in the country and has been commended by the federal war department for its efficiency.

Prompt response was made by this state when the problem of increased production and conservation of food-stuffs became acute, and the appointment of the Committee on Food Supply followed.

When the federal government decided that the wartime civilian activities in the several states should be controlled by state councils of defense, the Connecticut State Council of Defense was appointed. The beginning of the new year finds the council completely organized and carrying on its work with such efficiency that it has been commended frequently by authorities in Washington. The council now has subsidiary organizations in every county and in every town, with a strong headquarters organization at the State Capitol in Hartford.

The legislature, which was in session from January to May, passed much important war legislation, including the law which became Chapter 44 of the Public Acts of 1917, probably the most far-reaching law ever passed by a General Assembly of Connecticut. This act authorizes the governor, in the war emergency, to take any steps he may deem necessary. Under it Governor Holcomb, among other things, appointed the food supply committee, the state council of defense and ordered the Waterbury war rent investigation.

Connecticut has been engaged in war work every day during 1917 from the time diplomatic relations with Germany were broken to the end of the year. The summary which follows gives some of the more important dates—though it is by no means complete—in Connecticut's war record for 1917:

JANUARY

3—Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, Connecticut's war governor, inaugurated for second term.

25—Bill providing for reorganization of State Militia introduced in Senate.

FEBRUARY

2—United States breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.

5—Governor Holcomb wires President Wilson: "You may rely upon the loyal support of Connecticut."

6—Governor reads preparedness message to joint session of legislature, which passes bill providing for inventory of state's resources in men and materials.

7—Governor names Census Committee.

8—Census Committee opens headquarters. Mayors of all Connecticut's cities meet to plan military census work.

12—Governor Holcomb signs first census blank.

13—State leader of Republican and Democratic parties endorse military census.

19—Census work begins in New Haven with enrollment of former President William H. Taft.

22—Volunteer census organization completed in all the 16 towns in the State. More than 5,000 census agents named.

27—Thirty towns complete their census. Special committee makes first report to governor.

28—Industrial census begins.

MARCH

1—Colonel Roosevelt gives out interview in New York endorsing Connecticut's census plan.

2—Mayor Mitchell of New York City calls upon Governor Whitman of New York State to follow Connecticut's military census example.

3—Enrollment of nurses begins.

4—Bill for New York military census introduced at Albany.

8—Bill which became Chapter 44 of the Public Acts of 1917, passes both Houses under suspension of the rules in response to request of governor in special message asking for legislation authorizing him to take any necessary steps in the war emergency.

Bill for reorganization of militia, including separation allowances for dependents, is signed.

9—Bill creating Home Guard in Connecticut passes both houses under suspension of rules and is signed by governor.

10—Governor appoints Military Emergency board.

12—Census committee makes second report to governor—\$55,741 blanks returned—107 towns completed. Home Guard recruiting officers named.

13—First enlistment in Home Guard reported.

14—Chapter 44 signed by the governor.

25—Mobilization of Connecticut National Guard for guard duty begins. First Home Guard Company drill held.

28—Cards sent out by State Secretary for automobile registration.

15—Committee on Food Supply opens headquarters at No. 35 Pearl St., Hartford.

16—Home Guard river patrol detailed to active duty off Middletown.

17—Food Supply Committee starts organization of Junior Agricultural Army.

18—Food committee arranges to distribute seed potatoes and asks Connecticut manufacturers to plant co-operative vegetable gardens.

19—Five hundred tobacco men promise increase in state food supply. Storma students leave to supervise home gardens.

20—School principals meet and plan to organize students to work on farms.

21—State Grange endorses Food committee.

24—Governor Holcomb by proclamation appoints Connecticut State Council of Defense to have complete charge of state's civilian activities in connection with the war.

25—Home Guard enlistments pass 10,000 mark.

MAY

1—Food committee issues call to all to agricultural service.

2—Governor and Defense Council delegates attend preparedness conference in Washington. Food committees in cities and towns organized.

7—Hartford county representatives advocate county farm to replace jail.

8—State Council of Defense holds its first meeting. Bill authorizing towns to make special emergency war and military appropriations passed by legislature. Food committee becomes part of Defense Council organization.

10—Special emergency bill of May 8th signed by governor.

11—Agricultural college closes. Young men go to farms. Young women to teach canning.

13—Food Production and Conservation Sunday observed in churches.

15—School boy army organized for farm service.

16—Bill authorizing suspension of labor laws by Governor is signed.

17—Bill providing penalty for refusal to answer military census questions passed by Legislature. Staff of Connecticut Agricultural College to co-operate with Committee of Food Supply.

21—Defense Council opens offices at State Capitol.

24—Connecticut appropriates \$12,000 for sawmill unit for England. Farmers ask for high school boys on farms.

29—Defense Council secures from Military Census complete list of Connecticut men between 21 and 31 years of age.

JUNE

3—Postcard notices sent by Defense Council to all Connecticut citizens subject to registration.

3—Clergymen throughout state instruct congregations as to Registration Day purposes.

4—Registration Day—Registration in Connecticut is 123.3 per cent. of government's preliminary estimate of what it should be. Home Guard sees first general active duty in connection with registration throughout state.

6—Plan for protection of State by Home Guard announced to Council.

11—General Clarence B. Edwards, commanding the Northeastern Department, United States Army, accepts invitation of Governor Holcomb and Defense Council to make official visit to Connecticut.

13—Defense Council names committee to draw up resolutions urging Federal Priority System. General Edwards pays official visit to Hartford.

23—Enlistment Week proclaimed by President Wilson opens in Connecticut.

JULY

2—Organization of our Minute Men begins throughout the state.

3—Preliminary organization of U. S. Food Administration begins.

4—Loyalty celebrations held in all parts of Connecticut. General absence of fire-works. Home Guard brigade review in Bridgeport.

July 7—Dispatch boat Dauntless launched at Essex and presented to the government.

19—Draft quota of 10,977 announced for Connecticut. Organization of Food Administration work in state completed.

12—Defense Council sends first protest to Washington on excess of draft quota.

20—Commercial Economy plan taken up by Council of Defense by request of federal authorities.

25—National Guard artillery and all remaining companies mobilized.

AUGUST

1—Coal Committee becomes part of Council of Defense organization.

5—National Guard formally drafted into U. S. Service.

August 7—Connecticut attains quota of 3,228 recruits for regular army since April 1.

10—Congress passes food administration bill and federal food administrator for Connecticut is formally appointed.

15—Town Committees of Defense Council called upon to prepare complete list of citizens of their communities in the country's service.

29—Governor asks that men of National Army be honored before their departure for camp.

SEPTEMBER

1—Sixth district Home Guard is reviewed at Saybrook.

Where quality and economy are essential, we suggest.

Best Mara Coffee, lb. 20c

People say that our 45c Teas are better than 70c teas elsewhere.

Quali-Teas, lb. 45c

(Any Kind)

Quali-Ceylon Tea, lb. 50c

VAN DYK

1183 MAIN ST. PHONE 6729

986 MAIN ST. PHONE 2795

OP. JOHN ST. BARNUM

OCTOBER

2—Division of "Liberty Chorus," inaugurated by Defense Council's committee on publicity.

7—First District Home Guard reviewed at Waterbury.

8—Professor R. M. McElroy of Princeton addresses Connecticut war speakers at Hartford. Canadian Black Watch visits Hartford.

14—Third District Home Guard review at New London.

15—K. of C. and I. O. O. F. join B. P. O. E. in pledging co-operation with food administration.

17—Statewide war rally held in Hartford, attracts war workers from all parts of the state.

18—U. S. Fuel Administration for Connecticut opens office at Capitol.

19—Connecticut Chamber of Commerce passes resolution endorsing work of Defense Council.

21—Liberty Loan Sunday observed.

28—War-time hazard survey started by Conservation Association.

30—Defense Council gets promises from federal officials of relief in state's excessive draft quota. Food Administration Pledge Card Campaign begins.

NOVEMBER

1—Connecticut exceeds quota in subscription to second Liberty Loan. Home Guard enlistments reach 15,561.

3—Colonel Roosevelt addresses vast crowd at war rally at State Armory.

5—Connecticut takes up War Camp Community Fund campaign.

7—British Munitions Commission visits Connecticut. Blue overcoats adopted by Home Guard to replace olive drab coats given by them to Federal troops.

8—Governor Holcomb endorses K. of C. War work fund.

9—Home Guard commanded by U. S. War Department.

11—Y. M. C. A. war work Sunday observed.

12—Statewide series of 200 War Rallies inaugurated.

16—Governor urges generosity for Armenian and Syrian relief.

18—Defense Council adopts plan of organizing its committee in larger towns and cities as War Bureaus. Connecticut's contribution to Y. M. C. A. war work \$1,350,000.

20—Council of Defense warns public against new enterprises non-essential to nation's war work.

27—Governor Holcomb asks that people of state consult state defense council before undertaking new war work.

DECEMBER

2—Thrift movement starts in Connecticut.

5—George Creel in letter to the governor commends work of Connecticut State Council of Defense. Frank A. Vanderlip and others speak at Thrift Movement rally in Hartford.

6—Waterbury rental probe ordered. Women war workers hold all-day rally at Capitol.

7—Governor asks Washington officials to make use of State Defense Council in all matters of Connecticut civilian war activities.

13—Governor Holcomb visits Connecticut drafted men at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

17—Governor urges Red Cross membership.

18—Announcement made that 85 Liberty Chorus have been organized in the state.

21—Tobacco growers warned against excess acreage during war.

24—Governor announced that he will call special session of Legislature to take up legislation permitting Connecticut's soldiers to vote in the field.

25—Connecticut exceeds quota for Red Cross membership.

30—Announcement made that 190,000 food administration pledge cards have been signed in Connecticut.

31—Home Guard enlistments officially recorded, 16,500.

The first of 10 new ships being built at Mariners' Harbor S. L., by the Standard Shipbuilding Co. was launched.

FUNERAL BOUQUET AND DESIGNS

JOHN RECK & SON

Resolutions

YOUR resolutions should be more serious this year—for we are passing through a serious era.

Van Dyk resolves to repeat in 1918 its purpose to stand rigidly against food speculation and to use the company's full resources to sell its customers goods of proven quality at lowest possible prices.

Efficiency Examples:

It is impossible to secure any better coffee than Duchess.

Duchess Coffee, lb. 30c

Where quality and economy are essential, we suggest.

Best Mara Coffee, lb. 20c

People say that our 45c Teas are better than 70c teas elsewhere.

Quali-Teas, lb. 45c

(Any Kind)

Quali-Ceylon Tea, lb. 50c

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Everybody loves the plumber—when the pipes are freezing.

But not everybody can get him at once, so the wise man keeps some handy tools around the house, for emergencies.

We have the tools!

For instance, the Solderkit—and easy way of making quick soldering repairs; electric soldering irons, Stilson wrenches, etc.

AMERICAN HARDWARE STORES

(Incorporated)
Lyon & Gramman, Retail Division
FAIRFIELD AVE. AND MIDDLE ST.

U. S. RAILROADS DO BUSINESS OF OVER 4 BILLION

Chicago, Jan. 1.—Traffic on American railroads passed the \$4,000,000,000 mark during the last year for the first time in history, according to figures compiled by the bureau of railroad news and statistics made public today. The figures are based on official returns to the interstate commerce commission for the first 10 months of the year and on estimates for the last two months.

The gross receipts for the year were placed at \$4,188,271,135, a gain of \$450,350,438 over 1916, but despite this increase in business there was a decrease of \$81,576,153 in net income. The net income for 1917 was \$1,022,741,992. Advancing cost of fuel, materials and supplies together with increased wages are blamed for the loss in net income.

Taxes for the year were \$222,026,753, an increase of \$487,019,894 over 1916. Net operating income per mile is placed at \$3,943, a return of 5.97 per cent. on the capital invested in 1916 the net income was \$4,299, a return of 6.46 per cent., according to the bureau's report.

The bureau points out that the great increase in business was handled with very little increase in equipment. An increase of 700 miles is shown in the mileage.

CASUALTY LIST OF BRITISH FOR A MONTH 70,000

London, Jan. 1.—British casualties reported in December reached a total of 70,527, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 1,046; men, 14,805. Wounded or missing—Officers, 3,242; men, 60,335. Casualties reported from Dec. 26 to 31 were 9,351, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 65; men, 2,050. Wounded or missing—Officers, 238; men, 7,589.

HUNS MANAGED RUSSIAN REVOLT

London, Jan. 1.—The Times prints a long letter from its Petrograd correspondent, dated Saturday, which purports to state the view that the Bolshevik revolt was managed by Germany and that the movement is essentially anti-national and anti-Russian. The letter says:

"It is a notorious fact and has been proved by the documents in possession of the Kerensky government that Germany commissioned Lenin and gave him money to go to Russia to sow dissension in the Russian army."

AND STRANDED SHIP

An Atlantic Port, Jan. 1.—The Argentine steamer Pampa, erroneously reported last night as the Argentine government steamer Pinemto, was still ashore today where she had been blown by last night's gale. A wrecking steamer has gone to her aid.

The Berlin Tageblatt reports the death of the American painter, Toby Rosenthal, in Berlin.

FUNERAL BOUQUET AND DESIGNS

JOHN RECK & SON

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, DISTRICT OF BRIDGEPORT, ss.

PROBATE COURT.

Dec. 31, 1917.

Estate